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REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION

HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS

Letter dated 11 June 1992 from the Permanent Representatives of the Russian Federation and Poland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to transmit to you information on the Treaty between the Russian Federation and Poland concerning friendly and good-neighbourly cooperation, of 22 May 1992.

We should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annexes circulated as a document of the General Assembly under items 69, 79 and 98 of the preliminary list.

(Signed) Yuliy M. VORONTSOV
Permanent Representative
of the Russian Federation to
the United Nations

(Signed) Robert MROZIEWICZ
Permanent Representative
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* A/47/50.

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Annex

INFORMATION ON THE TREATY BETWEEN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION AND POLAND ON FRIENDLY AND GOOD-NEIGHBOURLY COOPERATION, OF 22 MAY 1992

We have the honour to inform you that a Treaty between the Russian Federation and Poland on friendly and good-neighbourly cooperation was signed at Moscow on 22 May 1992.

The Treaty opens a new chapter in Russian-Polish relations and lays a solid foundation for cooperation between the two countries in the political, economic, humanitarian and other spheres in the interests of strengthening interaction and stability on the European continent.

The preamble to the Treaty reaffirms support for the principles contained in the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, the Paris Charter for a New Europe and all the other documents of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe.

The Treaty states that the Parties will build their relations in a spirit of friendship, good-neighbourly partnership, equality of rights, trust and mutual respect, proceeding from the supremacy of international law and the principles of respect for sovereignty, inviolability of frontiers, territorial integrity and non-interference in internal affairs, and also of the right of peoples to determine their own fate. They acknowledge the inviolable border existing between them and confirm that they have no territorial claims on one another, nor will they assert such claims in future.

The two contracting parties undertake, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, to settle disputes between them exclusively by peaceful means, and confirm that they will refrain from the use or the threat of force in their mutual relations. Neither of the parties will permit a third State or States to commit, from its territory, an act of armed aggression against the other party. Each of the parties assumes the obligation to ensure that the activity of its armed forces in its territory is in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, the Paris Charter for a New Europe and the other documents of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe.

The parties will, as provided for in the relevant documents of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, cooperate for the purpose of maintaining and strengthening security on the European continent. They undertake to give effect to agreed Europe-wide measures for the strengthening of confidence and security and, where necessary, to agree on supplementary measures of the same nature.

The Treaty provides for active promotion by the parties of the process of nuclear, chemical and biological disarmament. In the view of the parties, the

reduction of armaments to a level sufficient for defence purposes and the implementation of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe will lead to a strengthening of stability and security in Europe. In accordance with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, they will cooperate in preventing the proliferation of such weapons world wide, and especially in Central and Eastern Europe. Russia and Poland will take measures to ensure control over the export of goods and technologies which have a peaceful purpose but could be used to produce nuclear, chemical and biological weapons.

In cases where a dispute or situation arises which in the view of one of the Parties could threaten or threatens the maintenance of international peace or security or breaches international peace or security, particularly when such a dispute or situation affects the security of the two parties, the Treaty provides for the immediate holding of consultations with a view to seeking possible ways of settling in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations the dispute or the situation that has arisen. If a third State or States commit an armed attack on one of the parties, the other Party undertakes not to provide any assistance or support to such State or States for the entire duration of the armed conflict, and will promote the settlement of that conflict in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the documents of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe.

The Treaty states that the Parties will create favourable conditions for the development of interparliamentary cooperation. It also provides for a regular mechanism for consultation between the Heads of State and Government and Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the two parties.

The Treaty notes the intention of the parties to promote mutually advantageous economic cooperation, including in the sphere of trade, on the basis of the principles of market relations. The parties will assume obligations regarding the ensuring of favourable conditions for such cooperation.

The Treaty also provides for the conduct of cooperation with a view to ensuring lasting environmental security.

The Treaty attaches great significance to cooperation in the humanitarian sphere, and to the development of comprehensive cooperation in the fields of culture, science, education and higher education.

The Treaty states that the Parties will be guided by generally accepted international standards relating to guarantees for the observance of human rights and the rights of national minorities.

Great importance is attached to cooperation in combating organized crime and terrorism in its various forms and manifestations, and to issues of the provision of legal assistance in civilian, family and criminal cases.

Russia and Poland are convinced that this Treaty is of historic significance. This substantial document has laid a qualitatively new

foundation for the development of relations between two democratic States in accordance with the principles and purposes embodied in the Charter of the United Nations.